

their respective departments, which still

calities whence they were invited to the Cabinet. We have an abiding faith that

or slower in the performance of the great work before them, for any thing that

may be said of them in the style of the Union's habitual manner of speaking of them; and we have faith also that they will not weary of the task before the reforms demanded by the exigencies of the public service are fully accomplished.

Were the remaining elections, to complete the returns for the approaching Congress, to take place in the North, we would hear little else than laudations of

the coalition between the abolition and old hunker branches of the Democracy of the North, which just now seems likely to swallow up the Baltimore platform and all who stood upon it. "The natural allies of the South" in Connecticut, Vermont, and Wisconsin, have gone through the operation of mastication, whilst in other States they are getting themselves ready to be dishd up. Where sleep the thunders of the Union, that this unholy alliance goes unscathed of its anathemas? Does it imagine that the South can any longer be deceived as to the treachery of its vaunted northern friends, by daily denunciations of the Cabinet? The defection of Mr. Van Buren, who was once the idol of Southern infatuation, has, we trust, taught the South to appreciate at their worth the professions of those who claim to be exempt from the influences of birth, education, and association. And perhaps, too, they will not bar-

draw away the valuable teachings of experience for the cheap deceptions of a press which gives the cue to its partisan followers in sneering at the chief magistrate of this Union—a single-hearted and devoted patriot, who has done his country more good than they can ever do him harm.

§ 2. The opposition press have adopted, systematically, a style of scoffing, belittling, and contemptuous remark, when speaking of General TAYLOR, which, however it suits the tastes of those who indulge it, will scarcely command the sympathies of the American people. They allude to him as an imbecile, a cypher in his Cabinet, the tool of his Secretaries.

This is much in the manner of these same gentlemen when they heard he was surrounded by a large Mexican army on the Rio Grande. A number of noses which affect the air in complacent mockery now, were then turned up at his imbecility, his good hearted good-for-nothingness, his feebleness, his unskillfulness, and such like watery cockneysisms, until the thunders of Palo Alto were wafted upon the wings of the press throughout the land. Do they remember what effect the council of war, held upon the battle-field of Palo Alto, had upon him? Against almost the unanimous opinion of that board, the battle of Resaca de la Palma was fought next day. When these presses feel like turning up their noses hereafter, let them be advised by the history of the last war, lest they be too much shocked when it thus

ders next time. One of the most distinguished Generals, except those who belonged to the regular army of the United States, the last Administration despatched to Mexico, might read them a lecture on that point. We allude to Santa Anna. He turned up his nose to the wind, but he smelt something he did not expect to find in it.

*Nero and General Taylor.*—A writer in the Union runs a parallel between Nero and General Taylor. The Union commends the effusion to the notice of its readers in an introductory, in which it disclaims all thought of General Taylor's having the cruel and blood-thirsty despotism of Nero. On the contrary, our present Chief Magistrate is mild and kind hearted; that is to say, he is very much like Nero, except that he is not like him at all.

But the Union contends that Mr. Secretary Fiske would have been a Nero if

Early Ewing would have been a Nero if he had lived in the days of that distinguished old hunker, and that Mr. Collamer would have been another. If we recollect aright it was Nero who played the fiddle while Rome was burning down. This goes very far to prove that, if Mr. Ewing and Mr. Collamer had set fire to Rome, they would have had a fiddle apiece.

Now, this is an inquiry which our accomplished Charge to the Eternal City might employ himself upon to great advantage whilst making up his mind as to what he is to do with his credentials.

We learn from the *Norfolk Beacon* that twenty cases of cholera broke out on board the United States steamer Water Witch, in fourteen or fifteen hours after she had been at sea. As the weather was too bad to admit of her being ventilated, L. Com'g Totten very prudently returned. Two deaths occurred before he reached here—seven since. There are now five cases on board, but they are of a mild character.

**NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL.**—The *Norfolk Beacon* of Wednesday morning says that Lieutenant Ward appeared on Saturday, and Lieutenant Kenned yesterday, and were sworn as members of the court.

The cross-examination of Com. Read was continued on Monday and Tuesday.

A vessel lately arrived at Boston from Rio Janeiro, having as part of her cargo 55,000 wooden spoons.

The third proof to which universal suffrage has been submitted in France, has passed in a manner worthy of a great nation, which comprehends liberty and its privileges. The election has passed with remarkable calm and solemnity. In vain do certain parties and journals endeavor to excite feuds and agitations. Every where the people exercise peacefully this attribute of their sovereignty. It could seem that the masses now understand that they have no further need of violence to defend their rights, or to manifest their will; that they are now more powerful than insurrection is universal suffrage; that each man has in his vote a weapon more powerful than a sword, with which to ad-

and government to his wants. The late elections have brought bitter disappointment to the existing Government; they have expressed in thunder-tones the dissatisfaction with the Ministry have excited throughout the large vote different from the vote of the 10th December 1890, then was elevated to the Presidency of the Republic the man whose voice was the voice of the people, and who came into power the popular idol, and with the modicum of common sense and knowledge of human nature, could have succeeded in keeping himself still the favorite of the people. But every step has been unfortunate. He chose a Ministry which did not represent the true Republic of France. He put himself, through the Ministry, in antagonism with the Constituent Assembly and with France; allowed hasty and unwise measures to be passed, which have compromised him with the people, who, upon the first opportunity given them, expressed their dissatisfaction.

The new Assembly now in session, and a new Ministry is doubtless formed, which shall better understand the situation, and better respond to the wants of the people.

Let us observe a little more closely the cause which has excited France against its present Government. Instead of being what a good government ought to be, the exact echo of the general needs—the mirror which has reflected the entire country—it has become a power which has already been observed, the great mistake of the Ministry to have kept themselves in a continuous state of antagonism and defiance towards the nation. After the election of December 10, and the defeat of the favorable votes by which the Assembly received the first acts of the President of the Republic, the minority endeavored to make it appear as if it were the will of the new government.

France. It provoked against it petitions from all parts of the country. Call to mind, later, the violent debates which were raised between the military and the civil power of Paris—a power unconstitutional and without a legal basis—and the President of the Assembly, who, in the unfortunate attempt of 27th January—the day in which the President of the Republic and the General Changarnier treated the decree of the National Representatives—and, lastly, to crown these defiance thrown at the first power of the Republic, that unfortunate circular to the Departments of 15th March, and under which he

men, Leon Luchner, and under which the French army, without a voice daring to raise itself to defend its men, every day have blindness and want of address shown. It would seem that the Minister of War had for object to discontent all parties, all classes of society! The army appeared devoted to the Government; till now it has implicitly followed the will of its chiefs. And now we see that the Government alienates this powerful force by a succession of arbitrary measures, which pushes the army to the ranks of the extreme opposition. Officers whose opinions are *suspected*, ostracised; all political proceedings, all access to electoral meetings, forbidden to the soldiers, who have nevertheless the right of meeting and of discussion. Those men who dare offer themselves as candidates, Boichot, Ratier, and Lieutenant Amade, imprisoned and punished with unjustifiable rigor; right of suffrage forbidden to the garde mobile, through an equivocation of the Government. The garde republicaine dissolved, and two thousand men, without resources, turned out into the streets.

It is by such measures that the army has been completely dissatisfied. And what has been gained by this imprudent policy? The army, which in June had incriminated itself against the Socialist insurrection, is now throughout for the most ardent of the Socialists.

Add to this the unhappy war waged against the Roman Republic, which the French soldiers have waged with regret and in protesting, and it will be seen how on all sides that more than enough has been done to alienate from the Government those troops heretofore so devoted to it.

Thus do we now see in France discontent in the army, antagonism with the National Assembly, and sympathy with the masses. Here is the result of five months of government by Louis Napoleon on his arrival.

The news by the steamer now nearly due will be interesting as telling how the *Assemblée Constituante* is at its last breath, and what severe blows in the few agencies it may have dealt at the Ministry as it would bring down to the grave with it. The Ministry had thrown unjustifiable defiance at the Assembly, which, its mission fulfilled, had prepared to go quietly out to make way for the new legislative Assembly. It had succeeded in exciting

the bad and violent passions; and from the horror of the last news we may expect some crowding act to mark its termination. The telegraph has despatched to the *Prefets* of the Departments, by the hands of the *Prévôts* of the Communes, a circular from Faucher, in which, spreading a falsehood about the Assembly, he exhorts the *Prévôts* to enlighten wings to all portions of France, he represented those members of the Assembly who had been expelled from the Chamber as traitors, and threatened against the Ministry as leaders of rebellion. He was being ready to rush to the barricades, raised the indignation of the Assembly to the highest pitch, and from this time dates their most energetic movements against the Ministry. Faucher was driven out

The most terrible vote ever given against a minister was 524 members, 519 protested against this most culpable abuse of electoral influence.

The *impôt* upon wines and liquors (*boissons*) was repealed, and near a hundred and fifty millions were struck off from the *budget*. Changarnier was driven from his double post as commander-in-chief of two distinct arms in the service—Nationalist Guards, and the troops of the line in Paris.

What else the Assembly may do to close its career we have yet to see.

The Ministry will be changed, and it is to be hoped that one which will respond more nearly to the wishes of the people may be named.

The late *vareur* speak of Bureau's being

pointed to form a cabinet in order, doubtless, to give the army a *sop*. Such an appointment nevertheless much to be doubted. France would look with suspicion upon it, and would fear more than ever some *coup d'état*, for which everybody seems to be now looking.

Odillon Barrot, at the head of a new Ministry, would by no means be unpopular in France. I do not doubt his patriotism or his probity; and he has for years been foremost in the ranks of opposition to the old dynasty.

three Ministers named will go by the board, and thus that most important modifications be made in the Cabinet. Surmises, however, as to its formation, would be here out of place, perhaps, and certainly uninteresting. We have only to wait for the coming steamer to see what will be its formation, and how the Legislative Assembly will commend its labors. Stormy times may be exhibited there. The Socialists have, relatively speaking, quadrupled their forces. The monarchists have also gained greatly; while moderate republicanism has fallen behind. The fight will be a bitter one. Let us hope their only battle-ground may be in the Assembly.

MR. POLK.

Our telegraphic despatch states that the Navaho people pronounce Mr. Polk to be in a precarious situation, and that little hopes are entertained of his recovery. We hope and believe that this news is not so late as that received, heretofore, by telegraph. It is scarcely possible that he should have grown seriously worse without the intelligence of the matter having been received in advance of the mail. There is nothing in the report to increase apprehension of a fatal termination of his illness.

江字 A telegraphic despatch received here from Fredericksburg informs us that \$7,000 worth of gold were obtained on Tuesday last from the Whitehall mines of Messrs. Stockton & Heintzelman. This is a reasonably good day's work; and though gold digging has not been generally a very profitable employment, it looks somewhat as if our Virginia friends were about to be favored with the same at least of California success.

The papers complain of a too free use of the Occultuate water in Boston; and the city council of Philadelphia have passed an ordinance prohibiting the sprinkling of the streets, and imposing penalties for its violation. It is thought that the excess of humidity caused by excess in the use of water is unfavorable to health.

**DEATH OF CAPT. EDWARD DEAR.**—The *Brownsville* Flax states that Capt. Edward Dear, 4th U. S. Artillery, stationed at Camp Ringgold, was drowned from on board the steamer Yazo, near New Grande City, on the 6th ult. Capt. Dear served both lines during the Mexican war, and was taken prisoner shortly before the battles of the 8th and 9th of May, and carried into Matamoros.

ports of merchandise from Boston to foreign ports last week, was as follows: Domestic products, \$196,174 91; foreign products, \$34,989 71. Total exports corresponding week last year, \$170,833 91.

The amount of specie imported last week was \$2,330, from Pictou and Halifax—exported, \$2,461; Cadiz \$16,225, Buenos Ayres \$4,800, Rum K. \$912.

**HOUSE-BUILDING.**—Messrs. Bull, silk throwsters, having bought a large silk factory at Conington, thought it necessary, from the instability of the upper part of an ingenious mechanism, to build a new factory, of three to a four-story building, from a foundation of stone to pieces, reduce the walls, and then reconstruct the roof, would have been very expensive. Thos. Sherrin, a carpenter, who had long worked for Messrs. Bull, offered to lower the roof with a crane, taking it in pieces. After preliminary preparations for conveying the bricks to the ground, he lifted, with long levers alternately the beams which supported the roof, and then the roof itself, in great blocks of wood, whilst he lowered the walls or course of bricks at a time, so that the roof was gradually and imperceptibly lowered eight feet, to the ground, and then the beams were again set in place, and, without the breaking of a single brick or crack in the roof.—*Bridge and Times.*

The above paragraph we find in the *Artisan*, scientific and mechanical periodical, published in London.

When the professional character of the work from which it was taken is considered, coupled with the circumstance of this notice having been published in a paper previously issued, it is a fair inference that the performance referred to is something of a novelty in our mother country.

Mr. Brown, of New York, and the house movers of that city, would be surprised to learn of such an act entitling the performer to the character of ingenuity; for they are not only in the habit of reducing buildings a story, but frequently raze them from their foundation, change their fronts, remove them to a new location, and add a lower story and cellar, without disturbing the furniture or removing the occupants.

**ALABAMA.**  
A correspondent writes us as follows, under date of the 9th instant, from Montgomery: "From all prospects now before us, we think we can elect four members to Congress in the first, second, fourth and seventh districts. We shall turn them to their girth, if we do not succeed in the third district. - In the first district the Whigs have nominated a strong man. In the fourth district the Whigs have nominated Col. J. Baldwin against Juge; we feel confident we can beat him. In the second Mr. Hillaire has no opposition as yet, but he is at all events invincible. In the seventh, Bowdon's district, the Democrats are in the field, and we have a 'nag' that we feel confident can beat the trio."

**INTERIOR TRADE OF MEXICO.**—We have received from the interior markets, says the *Flag* of the 30th ult., but all representing business as being in a depressed and unsatisfactory state.

**AGENTS ON MAIL ROUTES.**  
The following appointments of Route Agents have been made by the Postmaster General.

*Philadelphia to Washington.*  
RICHARD H. ARDIT, vice Thos. J. Galt, removed.  
*New York to Philadelphia.*  
CHARLES ATKINSON, vice James M. Clark, removed.  
*Boston to New York.*  
JOHN M. SPRAGUE, vice J. M. Clark, removed.

JOHN M. SHAW, Vice George Kettlinger, removed  
*Weldon to Wilmington, North Carolina.*  
 WILLIAM BERNETT, vice A. Sherwood, removed  
*Albany to Buffalo, New York.*  
 R. S. WILLIAMS, vice H. H. Bostwick, removed  
*Boston to Albany.*  
 LEWIS J. MORRIS, vice A. W. Chapin, removed  
*Troy to Whitehall, New York.*  
 ORANGE F. ELLIOT.  
*New York and Harlem Railroad.*  
 WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS.

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**INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.**—A convention is to be held at Salisbury, North Carolina, on the 14th instant, and one at Memphis on the 4th July next. The citizens of Norfolk have held a meeting and passed resolutions approving of the same and appointing delegates.